

39102 to 39141.

From Darjiling, India. Presented by Mr. G. N. Cave, Lloyd Botanic Gardens, through Mr. Willson Popenoe, Agricultural Explorer for the Department of Agriculture.

39102. *AESCULUS ASSAMICUS* Griffith. *Æsculaceæ*.

(*Aesculus punduana* Wall.)

"This is a moderate-sized deciduous tree, found in northern Bengal, in the Khasi Hills, Assam, and Burma, ascending to 4,000 feet. The leaflets are five to seven, shortly petioled. Panicles narrowly lanceolate, nearly equaling the leaves, lower pedicels longer. Petals white and yellow. The wood is white, soft, and close grained, but very rarely used. It weighs about 36 pounds per cubic foot." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39103. *ALBIZZIA ODORATISSIMA* (L. f.) Benth. *Mimosaceæ*.

For previous introduction and description, see S. P. I. No. 38996.

39104. *ALBIZZIA CHINENSIS* (Osbeck) Merrill. *Mimosaceæ*.

(*Albizzia stipulata* Boiv.)

"A large deciduous, fast-growing tree, met with in the subalpine tract from the Indus eastward, ascending to 4,000 feet in Oudh, Bengal, Burma, and South India. This tree is attracting considerable attention in Assam. It has been found that tea flourishes better under it than when exposed to the sun. The most favorable explanation of this fact is that the leaves manure the soil; the roots, which do not penetrate deep, tend to open up the soil, while the shade is not so severe as to injure the tea, the leaves closing at night and during the early morning. The gum which flows copiously from the stem is used by the Nepalese for sizing their 'Daphne' paper. The sapwood of this tree is large and white, while the heartwood is brown and generally not durable. The wood is used in the manufacture of cart wheels, wooden bells, and in Bengal it has been tried for tea boxes, for which purposes it will probably be well suited." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

39105. *BERBERIS NEPALENSIS* (DC.) Spreng. *Berberidaceæ*. **Barberry.**

"A shrub or small tree with large or small leaves, common on the outer Himalayas, from the Ravi eastward to the Khasi and Naga Hills, at altitudes above 5,000 feet. A yellow dye is extracted from this plant by the Bhutias and Nagas, but used only to a small extent. The wood, which has a handsome yellow color, is hard and might be used for inlaying." (*Watt, Dictionary of the Economic Products of India.*)

"An evergreen shrub, sometimes 20 feet high in the Himalayas, but rarely more than one-third as high in Britain. Leaves with as many as 25 leaflets, usually about 15. Leaflets dark, glossy green, obliquely ovate, lanceolate, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the lowest pair broader and shorter than the others, spine-toothed, of firm leathery texture. Flowers yellow, borne in slender racemes 6 to 12 inches long. Berries oval or nearly globose, about one-fourth inch in diameter, covered with blue-white bloom.

"Native of the Himalayas, this barberry is too tender to thrive well except in the milder parts of Britain or in exceptionally sheltered spots. At Kew it lives but a short time out of doors, although it has succeeded well in a sheltered spot in the gardens of Belvoir Castle for a good many